

## REMARKS

As a preliminary matter, entry and consideration of this After-Final Amendment is respectfully requested because the only claim amendment being proposed relates to a correction of an antecedent basis problem in Claim 16. Since amending Claim 16 to correct the antecedent basis issue does not raise a new issue that requires further search or consideration, Applicants respectfully submit that entry of this After-Final Amendment is proper, and such entry and consideration is respectfully requested.

Claims 16-20 and 22 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which Applicants regard as the invention. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection, as applied to amended Claim 16.

The Examiner stated that the term “the proximal body” of line 4 of Claim 16 lacks proper antecedent basis. In response, Applicants have amended independent Claim 16, line 4, to refer to “a proximal body” (emphasis added). Further, since the proximal body is now being introduced in line 4, line 5 has also been amended to refer to “the” proximal body. Since the claims, as amended, provide proper antecedent basis, Applicants respectfully request the withdrawal of this §112, second paragraph, rejection.

Claims 9, 10, 13-19, 21 and 22 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by United States Patent No. 6,692,530 to Doubler et al. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

Applicants respectfully submit that the Doubler et al. reference fails to disclose all of the features of the present invention. More specifically, with regard to independent Claim 9, Applicants respectfully submit that the Doubler et al. reference fails to disclose a modular hip prosthesis that includes, *inter alia*, a proximal body that is rotationally and axially adjustable “about the stem.” With regard to independent Claim 16, Applicants respectfully submit that the Doubler et al. reference fails to disclose a modular hip prosthesis that includes, *inter alia*, a proximal body that is “positioned around the stem.”

One example of an embodiment of the prosthesis defined in independent Claims 9 and 16 is shown in Applicants’ Figures 1 and 2, which embodiment includes proximal body 14 and stem 12. In this embodiment, the proximal body includes a bore 86 (Figure 6B) so that it can be positioned around (or “about”) the stem 12, as shown in Applicants’ Figure 2.

In the device of Doubler et al., the Examiner equated jack screw 20 of Figures 1 and 4-6 with the claimed proximal body, and he equated rod 11 with the claimed stem. *See* December 1, 205 Office Action, page 3, paragraph 7, line 4-5. As can be seen in Figure 1a of the Doubler et al. reference, member 20 is positioned within member 11. Accordingly, member 20 can not be considered as the claimed proximal body of independent Claim 9 because it is not rotationally and axially adjustable “about the stem [11].” The most relevant definition of the term “about” in Merriam-Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary defines the term as meaning “in a circle around : on every side of : around.” *See* Merriam-Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary, Tenth Edition, Merriam -Webster Incorporated, Springfield,

Massachusetts, page 3, 1994 (copy enclosed). Further, the context of the term “about” in Claim 9 also supports this interpretation because it refers to the proximal body being rotatable “about” the stem, which means that the proximal body is around the stem, and not that the stem is around the proximal body. Accordingly, for at least this reason, Applicants respectfully request the withdrawal of this §102(b) rejection of independent Claim 9 and associated dependent Claims 10-15 and 21.

With regard to dependent Claim 10, Applicants also separately traverse this §102(b) rejection under Doubler et al. because the Doubler et al. reference fails to disclose that the proximal body includes “a threaded section located along an internal longitudinal bore.” Applicant’s Figure 6B shows one example of a proximal body (14) that includes threaded section 92 along an internal longitudinal bore 86, as recited in Claim 10. In contrast, in the device of Doubler et al., jack screw 20 includes a threaded section 51 on an external surface (see Figure 1A), and therefore lacks a threaded section on an internal bore, as defined in Claim 10. Accordingly, for this reason also, Applicants respectfully request the withdrawal of this §102(b) rejection of Claim 10 under Doubler et al.

With regard to independent Claim 16, the device of Doubler et al. lacks the claimed proximal body that is “positioned around the stem.” As mentioned above, jack screw 10 of Doubler et al., is positioned within stem 11, instead of being positioned “around” the stem, as defined in Claim 16. Accordingly, for at least this reason, Applicants respectfully request the withdrawal of this §102(b) rejection of independent Claim 16 and associated dependent Claims 17-19 and 22.

Claims 1, 2 and 4-22 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by United States Patent Application Publication No. 204/0122525 to Daniels et al. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

Applicants respectfully submit that the Daniels et al. reference fails to disclose all of the features of the present invention. More specifically, the Daniels et al. reference fails to disclose both the “expansible collet” and the locking member having threads to “lock the proximal body and collet together,” as defined in independent Claim 1. With regard to independent Claim 9, the Daniels et al. reference fails to disclose the “flexible sleeve.” Finally, with regard to independent Claim 16, the Daniels et al. reference fails to disclose the “sleeve [that is] positionable between the stem and the proximal body.”

With regard to independent Claim 1, the Daniels et al. reference fails to disclose both the “expansible collet” and the locking member having threads to “lock the proximal body and collet together.” First, the Examiner equated either: (1) the entire taper component 90, or (2) the distal portion of component 90 with the claimed “expansible collet.” *See* December 1, 2005 Office Action, page 4, paragraph 9, line 18-20. One example of an embodiment of the “expansible collet” of Claim 1 is represented by member 18 of Applicants’ Figures 1 and 7A. As can be seen in these figures, member 18 is expansible due to longitudinal slots 118. In contrast, neither the distal end portion nor the entirety of component 90 of Daniels et al. is disclosed as being able to be expanded. Accordingly, for at least this reason, withdrawal of this §102(e) rejection of independent Claim 1 and associated dependent Claims 2 and 4-8 under Daniels et al. is requested.

Additionally, the Daniels et al. reference also fails to disclose the claimed locking member having threads “to lock the proximal body and collet together” as also defined in independent Claim 1. In the Examiner’s first interpretation, he equated member 94 of Figure 10 of Daniels et al. with the claimed “locking member.” *See* December 1, 2005 Office Action, page 4, paragraph 9, line 21-22. However, although member 94 does have threads, these threads are not used to lock the proximal body (proximal portion of member 90) and the collet (the distal portion of member 90) together. Instead, both the proximal and the distal portion of member 90 are already formed as a single component, and the threads of member 94 merely lock member 94 and member 90 together.

In the Examiner’s second interpretation, he appears to have equated interdigitating surface 124 of Figure 12 with the claimed locking member. However, the interdigitating surface, which is essentially a surface with radially extending alternating slots/projections, does not have “threads,” as defined in Claim 1. Further, member 124 does not lock the proximal body (members 94 and 106) and the collet (member 90) together. Instead, member 124 merely prevents relative rotation between itself and member 106.

Thus, under either the first or the second interpretation, the locking member of Claim 1 is not disclosed in the Daniels et al. reference. Accordingly, for this reason also, Applicants respectfully request the withdrawal of this §102(e) rejection of independent Claim 1 and associated dependent Claims 2 and 4-8 under Daniels et al.

With regard to independent Claim 9, the Daniels et al. reference lacks the claimed “flexible sleeve,” one example of which is represented by sleeve (or collet) 18 of

Applicants' Figures 1 and 7A. In the preferred embodiment, sleeve 18 obtains its flexibility from slots 108 of Applicants' Figure 7A (however, other means of flexibility are also contemplated as being within the scope of the invention). None of the portions of member 90 (which the Examiner appears to have equated with the claimed sleeve) of the Daniels et al. reference are disclosed as being "flexible." Accordingly, for at least this reason, withdrawal of this §102(e) rejection of Claim 9 and associated dependent Claims 10-15 and 21 is respectfully requested.

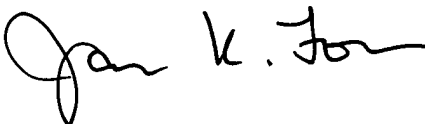
With regard to independent Claim 16, the Daniels et al. reference lacks the claimed sleeve that is "positionable between the stem and the proximal body." One example of Applicants' sleeve is represented by sleeve (or collet) 18, as shown in Applicants' Figure 2. As can be seen in this figure, sleeve 18 is radially between stem 12 and proximal body 14 (which is shown in cross-section). In contrast, under the Examiner's first interpretation of Daniels et al., the distal portion of member 90 (which the Examiner appears to have equated with the claimed sleeve) is not between stem 18 and the proximal portion of member 90. Additionally, using the Examiner's second interpretation, member 90 is not between stem 18 and members 94/106. In fact, members 94/106 are actually between member 90 and stem 18. Accordingly, for at least this reason, withdrawal of this §102(e) rejection of Claim 16 and associated dependent Claims 17-205 and 22 is respectfully requested.

Applicants also separately traverse the §102(e) rejection of dependent Claims 19 and 20 under Daniels et al. Applicants respectfully submit that member 90, or even the distal portion thereof, is not “radially flexible” as defined in Claim 19, nor does it include “a plurality of longitudinal slots” as defined in Claim 20. Accordingly, for these reasons also, Applicants respectfully request the withdrawal of the §102(e) rejection of dependent Claims 19 and 20 under Daniels et al.

For all of the above reasons, Applicants request reconsideration and allowance of the claimed invention. Should the Examiner be of the opinion that a telephone conference would aid in the prosecution of the application, or that outstanding issues exist, the Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned.

Respectfully submitted,

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